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ions of the Royal Society of Canada
Third Series, Section II, Volume XXXV, 1941

Eskimo Remains in S.E. Ellesmere Island

BY

Robert Bentham and Diamond Jenness

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ESKIMO REMAINS IN S.E. ELLESMERE ISLAND

By Robert Bentham and Diamond Jenness, F.R.S.C.

Introduction

From the summer of 1937 to the summer of 1938 Mr. Robert Bentham, of Birmingham University, England, made a geological investigation of the south-eastern end of Ellesmere Island, in the Canadian Arctic. In the course of his work he came upon a number of old Eskimo ruins, some of which he excavated; and on his return to England he sent me his notes and specimens. I have described the specimens, and incorporated some of his photographs, notes, and plans, in the following paper, because, although Ellesmere Island lies on the direct route of Eskimo migrations to Greenland, it has not yet been visited by a trained archaeologist.

Eskimo remains were seen in the following localities:

(1) *Cobourg Island.* On the west coast of Cobourg Island, about one mile north of Cape Spencer, there is an old settlement comprising at least ten houses, though as the ground was snow-covered at the time when these were seen, it is possible that there are more.

On the south coast of the island there are a number of old caches but no houses; several stone fox traps were also seen.

(2) *East Coast of Ellesmere Island.* Although numerous likely spots on the east coast were visited, only two old igloos were seen between Edward Point in the south and Makinson Inlet in the north. These are built on a low point of land opposite Stewart Islands.

No remains of any sort were seen in Makinson Inlet, but this is negative evidence of little value, as only a few localities suitable for a settlement were visited.

(3) *Vicinity of Fram Fjord.* Old houses and remains of various sorts are common between Craig Harbour and Starnes Fjord. At Craig Harbour itself there is a large settlement of twelve houses; on Starnes Point there are three; on the west side of Smith Island, seven; at Igloo Point (about one and a half miles north of Starnes Point), six; at Fairman Point, five; and between the latter point and Starnes Fjord, two. In addition to the houses, there are graves on Smith Island, in the vicinity of Fairman Point and in Starnes Fjord, old caches near all the settlements and lines of rocks near Igloo Point and at the head of Fram Fjord.

Most of these settlements were excavated in part.

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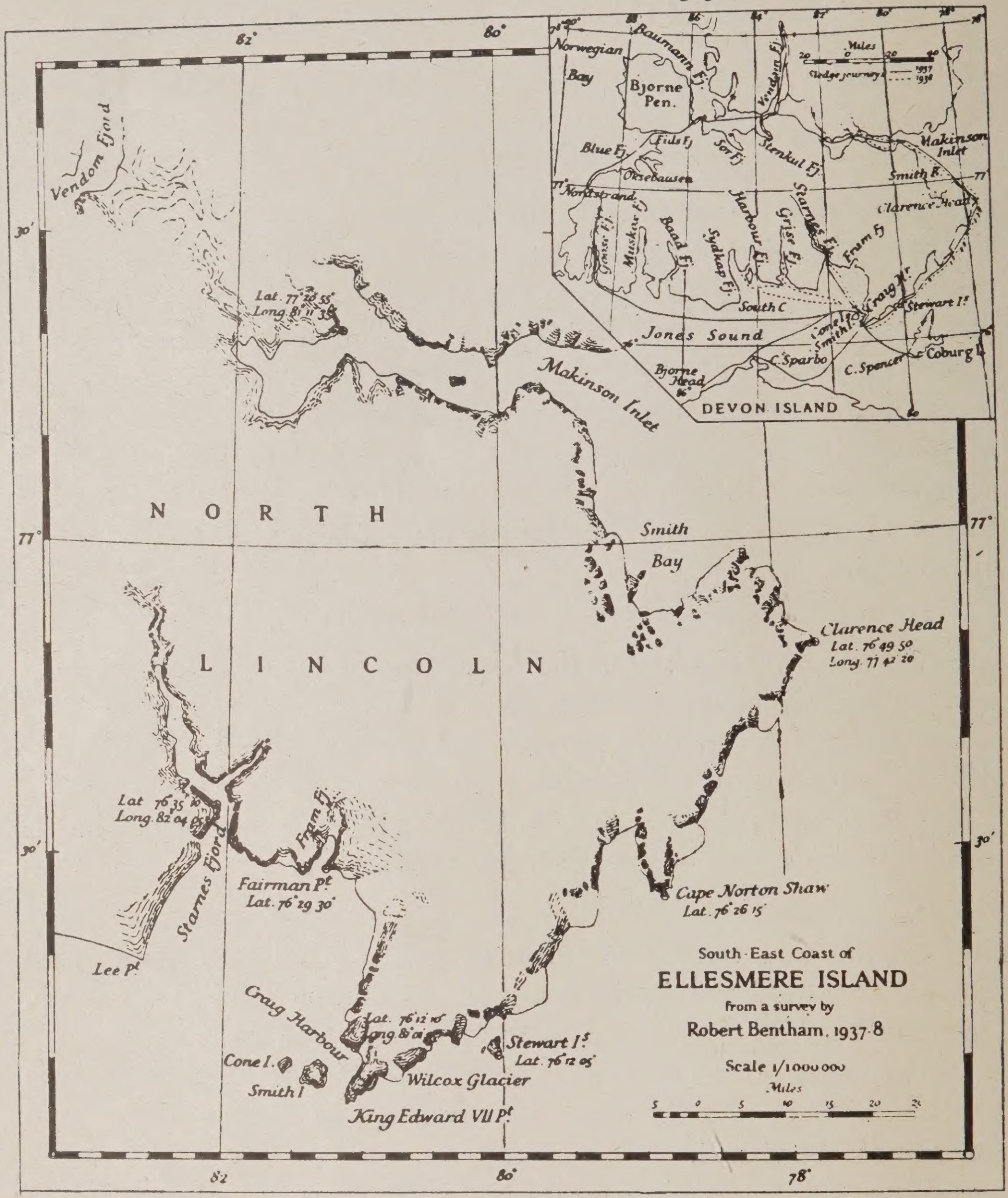
The Geographical Journal January 1941



Published by the Royal Geographical Society

FIGURE 1.—Map of south-east Ellesmere Island, from survey of Robert Bentham.

SMITH ISLAND SETTLEMENT

This settlement consists of seven houses, and four tent rings built on a gravel strandflat which reaches a maximum height of 15 feet above sea level. Of these, five igloos were excavated in whole or in part, viz., A, B, C, D, G. In each of these, the floors, which were covered by about 6 inches of turf and moss, were well paved with large flat rocks neatly fitted together. With the exception of igloo D, the benches were also formed of large flat rocks supported, about one foot above the level of the floor, by a number of pillars. These benches sloped in every case towards the back of the igloo. In igloo D the bench was of gravel, kept in place by a row of rocks along the front. In igloos C and D, there was a pillar (presumably used to support the roof) in front, and in the middle of the bench. On either side of this were large quantities of refuse, mostly the small bones of seals. Across each doorway was a long flat rock, projecting 4 or 5 inches above the floor level.

The entrances of igloos A and B had been used as graves. The tombs so formed were about 6 feet long, 2½ feet broad, and about 18 inches high. Both ends of the passage-ways were blocked, flat rocks used as a roof, and the whole covered with rocks collected from the igloo walls. The skeletons were still frozen down so that only parts could be recovered, and some of these had rotted away owing to annual exposure by thawing. Apparently the bodies had been placed on caribou skins, but there was no evidence of any superficial covering. In one case the knees had been elevated slightly, by placing rocks beneath them. It would seem that the body's worldly possessions were not buried, though in one of the graves there was a harpoon in good condition, with the iron blade still in place, and a bone snow knife.

In the case of igloo C, the doorway was not used as a grave, but a new one constructed just beside the entrance. This tomb was oblong, the approximate measurements being 5′ 6″ × 2′, and 18 inches high. It was built of large flat rocks, placed end on and roofed over by other flat rocks. There was a fourth grave near igloo G; this was of similar construction to the others with the exception that it was circular, having a diameter of about 5 feet. It was not investigated, though the removal of a few rocks from the top revealed the fact that it contained the skeleton of a child.

Although the entrances of the other igloos contained no skeletons, they had been closed, apparently by design, since a number of rocks had been removed from the nearby walls.

Whale ribs were used extensively as rafters to support the roof. Various bones of the seal were found within the igloos, particularly the scapula and limb bones; these predominated over other bones, which included some hare, caribou, and bird remains.

The objects unearthed at this site were:

Igloo A: a bone harpoon head of Mathiassen's type AIb2 (Plate I, 7, and Mathiassen, Plate I, 5);[1] two flint-flakers, one of ivory (Plate I, 11), the other of bone; and a fragment of worked bone.

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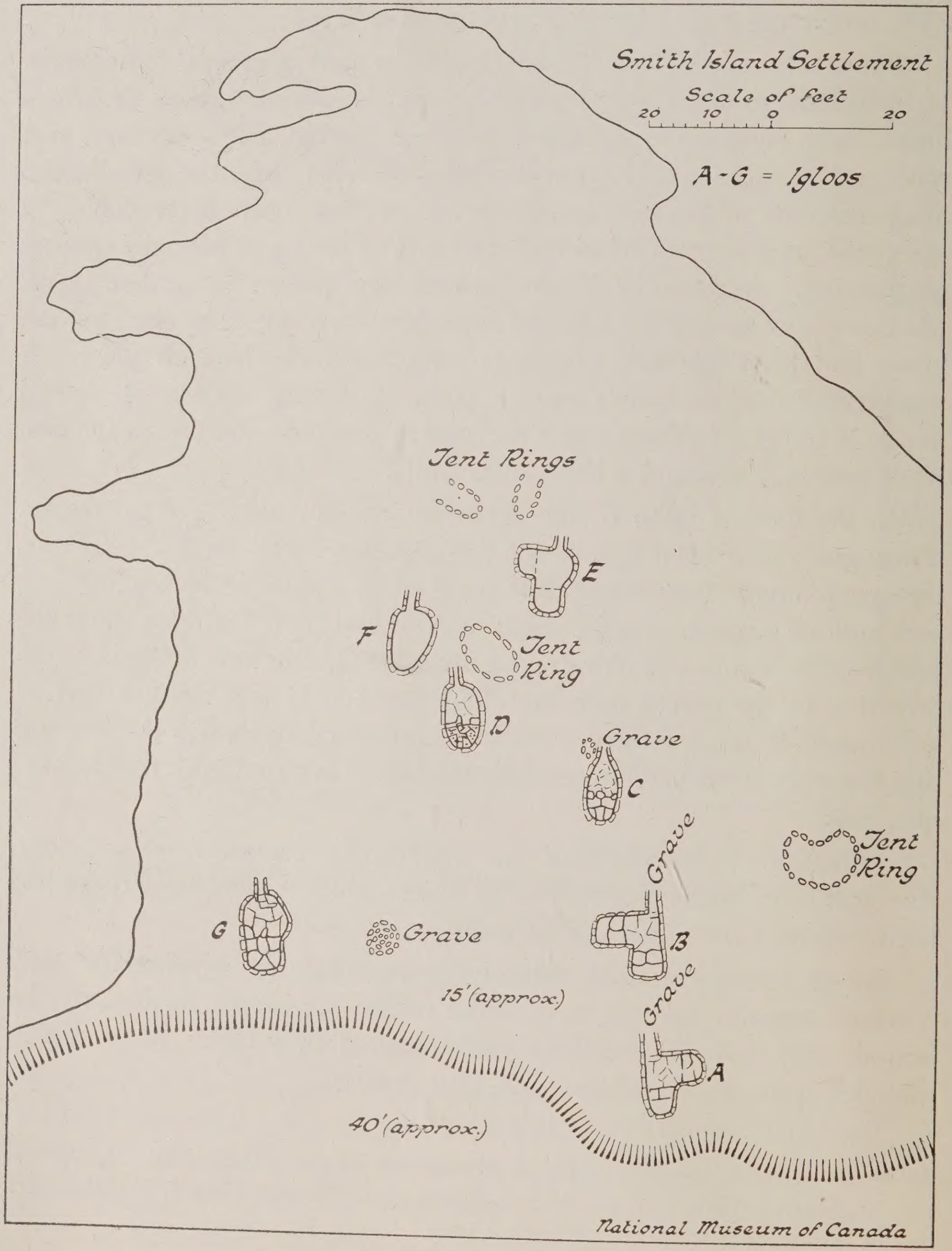
[1] T. Mathiassen, "Archaeology of the Central Eskimos" (*Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-24*, vol. IV, Copenhagen, 1927).

Igloo B: two harpoon heads, one (Plate I, 3), Mathiassen's type AId3, with an iron blade (probably the harpoon mentioned as found in the grave at the entrance of the igloo), the other (Plate I, 2) of Mathiassen's type AIa, apparently, though the tip was broken; an ivory buckle for a dog harness (Plate I, 6); a female doll of ivory (Plate I, 5); a broken ivory comb (Plate I, 4); a bone knife-handle with socket for a large end blade (Plate I,



National Museum of Canada

FIGURE 2.—Smith Island settlement.

10); and a bone sled-shoe that had been converted into a kayak-scraper or a snow-duster (Plate I, 13) (probably the "bone snow-knife" found in the entrance grave).

Igloo C: a bone harpoon foreshaft (Plate I, 8, cf. Mathiassen, *op. cit.* Plate III, 6); a bone buckle for a dog harness, similar to Plate I, 6; and a bone ice-pick (Plate I, 9).

Igloo D: some of the objects listed from Igloo A may have come from this dwelling, since the number with which they were marked could be read as either 6 or 9.

Igloo G: a bone knife-handle containing a fragment of an iron end-blade (Plate I, 1); a large bone handle, perhaps for a blubber poke; a fragment of a soapstone lamp; four fragments of bone, one of them probably part of a snow-shovel, another perhaps of a dish; and a piece of narwhal ivory.

Surface finds: a bone adze-head socketed for a blade; a slab of whale-rib, worked; and a bone pin, spatula-shaped at one end and bevelled at the other for splicing (Plate I, 12).

Neither the shapes of the dwellings nor the objects in them suggest any difference in age. The three harpoon-heads all bear open sockets like those of the old Thule culture, but both their types and the presence of iron indicate that the settlement must date from the beginning of European contact, that is to say, not earlier than the second half of the seventeenth century and possibly a hundred years later. It is noticeable that the ivory doll (Plate I, 5) represents the hair bunched on the back of the head, Baffin Island style,[2] rather than on top of the head as in Greenland. The ivory comb (Plate I, 4) with its two open frames, one above the other, has no exact parallel that I can recall, but it too suggests a Central Eskimo provenience rather than a Greenlandic. None of the other specimens presents any unusual features except the bone pin (Plate I, 12), the purpose of which is uncertain.

Fairman Point Settlement

Here there was a colony of five houses, of which four, A-D, were dug. They proved singularly barren of either implements or (with the exception of B) bones. In B there were numerous seal and almost as many hare bones. The latter fact is interesting in view of the fact that hares are still particularly abundant in this area. Except in the case of D there were very few whale ribs.

The settlement was built on a raised beach, 15 feet above sea level. The old moss that covered the igloos lay buried under a foot of sand. The whole settlement gave one the impression of having been a very

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[2] Cf. Boas, *Central Eskimo* (6th Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology), p. 558 and Fig. 515.

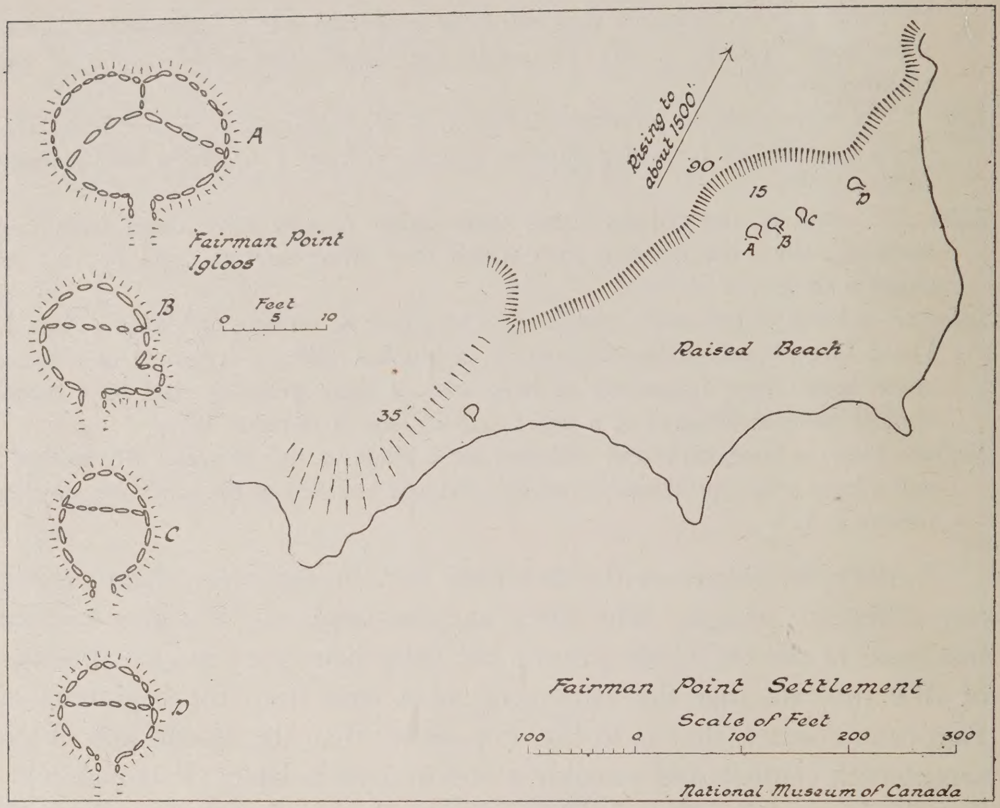

FIGURE 3.—Fairman Point settlement.

temporary affair. The houses were poorly built of ill-fitting stones, banked on the outside with gravel. There was no internal paving, the gravel bench being supported by a row of rocks, 9 inches to 1 foot in height.

Two graves were seen in the vicinity, both of the circular type, one about 50 feet, the other about 100 feet above sea level.

The specimens recovered from this site were:

Igloo A: bone knife-handle decorated with crude spiral grooving, with a slot for an iron end-blade (Plate III, 1).[3]

Igloo B: two ends of bone knife-handles, with slots for iron end-blades.

Igloo D: a broken bone ice-pick.

Loose: a large mattock-head, of whale-bone; two whale-bone sled shoes; and a slab of whale-bone, probably part of a house roof.

From one of the two graves, apparently, came the lower jaw and some of the limb-bones of an adult.

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[3] Under ultra-violet light iron rust appears a deep purple. This was the criterion used to determine whether knife-slots had iron or stone blades.

STARNES POINT

On Starnes Point three igloos were investigated. They were built on small, comparatively level and grassy spots at the foot of the granite cliffs, and when excavated were covered with 6 to 9 inches of moss. The highest was about 20 feet above sea level.

Igloos B and C gave one the impression of having been very carelessly built; the stones used were very irregularly shaped and fitted together poorly. The floor and benches were unpaved, the latter being of gravel kept in place by an irregular row of rocks.

Igloo D was of better construction, the rocks forming the walls being well fitted, the floor partly paved, and the bench, although made of gravel only, had a well-built wall about one foot high along the front.

Implements were not common. The bone assemblage was similar to that of the Smith Island colony.

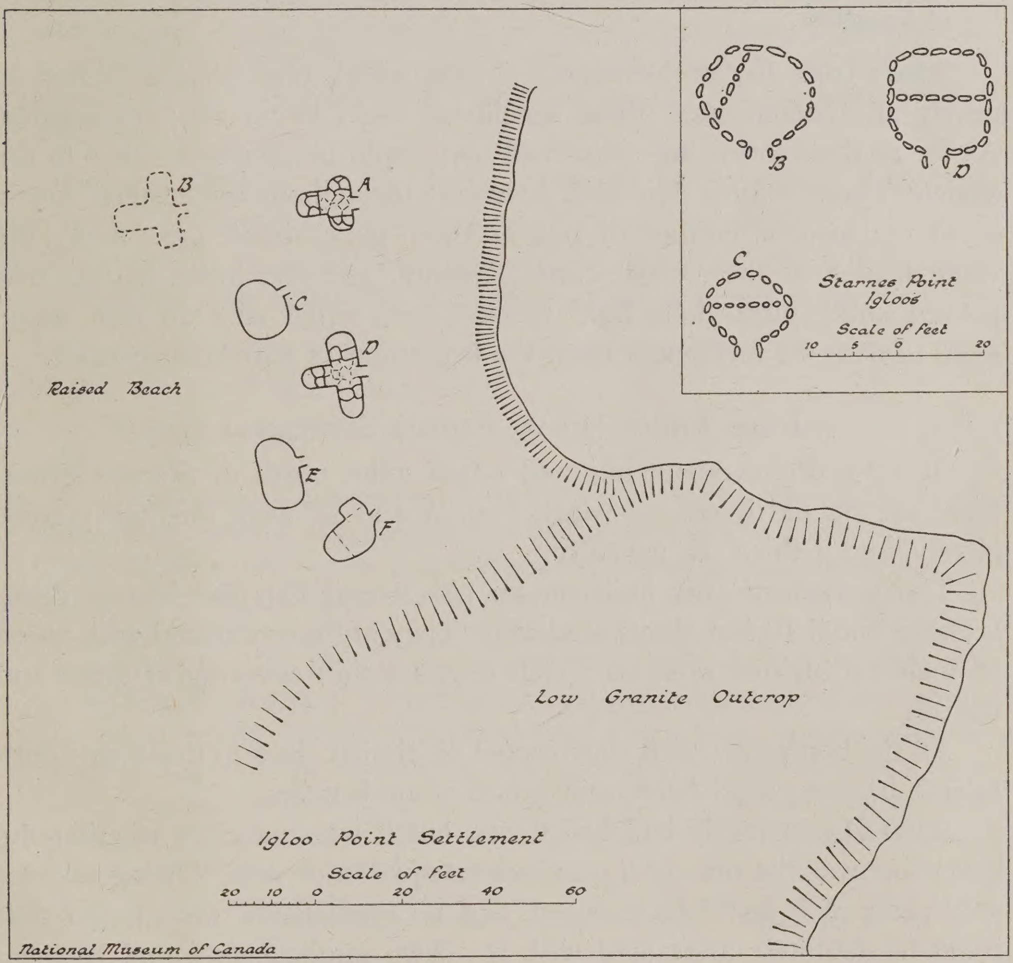

FIGURE 4.—Settlements at Starnes Point and Igloo Point.

The specimens from this site were:

Igloo B: a bone object with sharp, spatulate end bevelled at an angle, probably either a boot-creaser or a tool for feathering arrows (Plate I, 15); and a crude block of whale-bone in process of being worked into an adze-head.

Igloo C: head of a bone "whale-cutting" knife, with narrow slots along each side and a deep end-slot for what seem to have been stone blades; another bone knife-handle slotted for an iron end-blade; a broken bone fragment, probably from a scarfing piece or an ice-pick; a slab of whale-bone, hacked and drilled in several places, but not shaped; a pebble, roughly disc-shaped, slightly ground all around the edge for no apparent purpose; a round stick of narwhal ivory, hacked off square at one end and scarfed at the other for lashing to a handle (possibly the broken butt of a harpoon); and a thick rectangular block of whale-bone, pierced with several holes, that may have been a cross-piece of a sled.

Igloo D: an ivory bird figure (Plate I, 16); a badly-worn bone arrowhead, barbless; an ivory meat skewer (Plate I, 14); a bone ice-pick; a bone pencil scarfed at one end for lashing, rounded at the other, that may have been either a bird arrowhead or the tip of a breathing-hole stick; and the broken-off tine of a caribou.

Apart from the problematical objects which one expects to find in nearly all Eskimo sites, these specimens seem in no way remarkable. As far as their forms are concerned they could be assigned either to the ancient Thule culture that once prevailed throughout the eastern Arctic or to the historic culture of two or three generations ago. Only the stone blades of the "whale-cutting" knife, and the knife handle that proved under ultra-violet light to have been fitted with an iron blade, seem to date the settlement from the beginning of European contact.

IGLOO POINT (FRAM FJORD) SETTLEMENT

At Igloo Point, about one and a half miles north of Starnes Point, there are six old igloos, of which two, A and D, were dug fairly completely, and a third, B, partially.

The settlement was built on an old strand flat, the houses being between 6 and 10 feet above sea level. They are now covered with about 18 inches of drifted sand on which grows a thin covering of grass and willow.

All the houses are well constructed on similar lines to those on Smith Island, having paved floors and raised stone benches.

Igloo D apparently had two floors, but it was not clear whether the lower one was the relic of a previous occupation or not. Owing to frost only parts of it could be exposed, and no implements were found that could be definitely associated with it. Two implements found between the two floors were segregated.

The bone assemblage was similar to that of the other settlements. The specimens recovered were as follows:

Igloo A: a child's seal-skin waterboot; the puckered toe of an adult's seal-skin waterboot; a bone knife-handle, slotted at each end for a stone (?) blade; another bone knife-handle, slotted along both edges for iron blades and with two holes, joined by countersinking, at the end for an end-blade (Plate II, 11); a long bone knife-handle, rather like a harpoon foreshaft, but with a small socket in the side of one end (Plate II, 14);[4] a bone adze-head (Plate II, 7); the side-prong of a bird-spear (Plate II, 9); a sled-shoe of whalebone; part of a baleen bow (Plate II, 1); two baleen snow-dusters (Plate II, 2); a bone harpoon head with closed socket, bifurcated spur, and slot for blade parallel with the line hole, Mathiassen's type AIIcl (Plate III, 16); a wooden throwing board, broken at the fore end (Plate II, 10); a broken and hacked bone rod, originally, perhaps, part of a breathing-hole stick; a long flattened bone stick that tapers to a sharp point, either a meat fork or an awl for punching holes in skin; a bone foreshaft for a harpoon (Plate II, 6); two small wooden dolls, one very crude (Plate III, 20), the other representing a woman with hair bound in a knot (Plate III, 17); a piece of wood drilled with three small holes, probably part of a drying frame; a large baleen dish, bottomless, covered with a seal-skin one; a seal-skin water-bag; a short length of seal-skin thong, knotted; a piece of charred wooden stick, and two or three fragments of wood and bone.

From the entrance of this igloo came the badly-broken skull, the lower jaw, and some limb-bones and vertebrae of an adult.

Igloo B: a small bone thimble-holder, toggle-shaped (Plate III, 15); a bone toggle for dragging seals (Plate III, 14); and a section of a walrus tusk.

From the entrance of this igloo came the broken skull, some limb-bones and vertebrae of a young child.

Igloo C: no artifacts, but from near the entrance the skull and lower jaw of an adult.

Igloo D: a small wooden knife-handle slotted at the end for an iron blade; a bone knife-handle, grooved with parallel lines and slotted for a long iron side-blade (Plate II, 12); a very crude bone knife-handle, slotted at each end for a small iron blade; a large mattock handle of whalebone; a bone ice-pick (Plate II, 8); a bone *nuglutang*, used in a game (Plate III, 18);[5] a bone finger-rest for a harpoon (Plate III, 19); a piece of a whalebone sled-shoe; the bottom of a cup or dish, of whalebone (Plate II, 5); another, broken, of baleen, with a hole drilled through the centre;[6] the bottom of a bone knife- or scraper-handle (Plate II, 13); a crude, heavy bone handle, perhaps for a blubber-poke (Plate II, 4); two charred lamp-sticks, of wood; an oval piece of wood, 14 cm. long by 5½ cm. wide, flat on the under side, convex on the upper, of uncertain use; and a few fragments of bone and wood.

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[4] Cf. Mathiassen, "Archaeology of the Central Eskimos," Plate 18, 5.

[5] Cf. Boas, *Central Eskimo*, p. 568.

[6] Cf. Mathiassen, "Archaeology of the Central Eskimos," Plate 36.

The two objects found between the two floors of this house were merely a charred lampstick of wood, and a worked piece of walrus bone.

The water-boots, which are fairly well preserved, differ in no respect from those in use among the Central and Polar Eskimos of the present day. The side-prong of the bird-spear (Plate II, 9) is likewise of modern type, having barbs on the inner side only, whereas those of the older Thule culture have barbs on both sides. The harpoon head also (Plate III, 16) is of a type still used by the Central and Polar Eskimo, though the Central Eskimo now prefer a flatter form. The finger rest (Plate III, 19) has only one hole, though two were perhaps commoner during the Thule period. The other implements seem to show no remarkable features; but the boots, the harpoon head, and the evident abundance of iron all suggest that this Igloo Point settlement may have been a generation or two later than those on Smith Island and at Starnes Point.

Craig Harbour Settlement

With the possible exception of that on Cobourg Island, the settlement at Craig Harbour is the biggest in south-eastern Ellesmere Island. It comprises twelve houses, but owing to the presence of the Police Post and the employed natives some of these have been destroyed for various reasons, such as making way for buildings, or re-conditioning as dwelling-places for the natives. Some, also, have been already excavated by Inspector Joy.

The igloos are in two groups; one (A-F) has been built on a raised beach one-eighth to one-quarter of a mile from the sea, while the remaining houses are grouped round the site of the police blubber-house, near high-tide mark.

Of the first group, three igloos were excavated. They were all covered by a luxuriant growth of vegetation, some of it being as much as a foot deep, though the bottom 3 inches or so was decayed moss that had probably been used as a floor covering by the former inhabitants.

As far as constructional details are concerned, these igloos are similar to those on Smith Island. The bone assemblage was also similar.

Of the second group, only igloo J was considered to be worth digging. It was smaller, but otherwise similar to the above.

The objects recovered from this settlement were as follows:

Igloo A: slate whetstone; small rude wooden dish; two ivory harness toggles (Plate III, 13); a perforated bear's tooth, that was either a fish lure or a knife sharpener; a two-barbed bone harpoon-head with broken base (Plate III, 9); the bone foreshaft of a harpoon (Plate IV, 3);[7] a socket piece for a harpoon

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[7] Cf. Mathiassen, "Archaeology of the Central Eskimos," Plate III, 7.

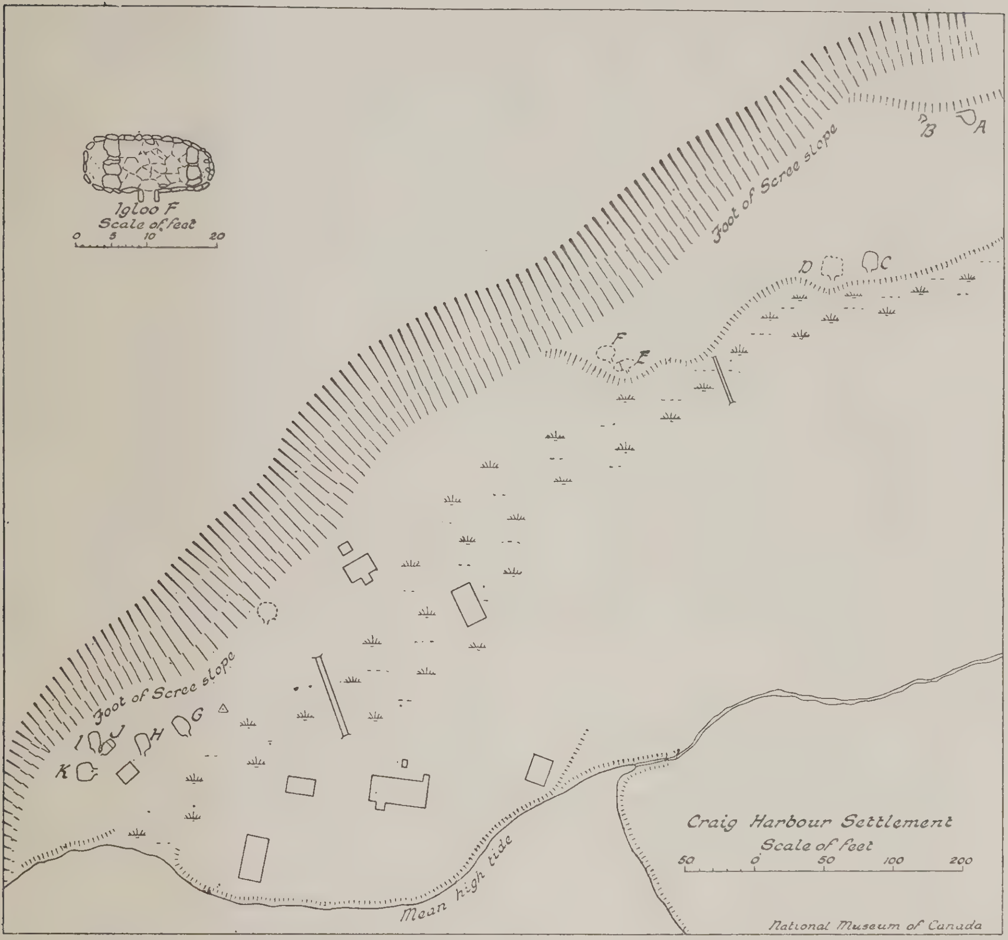

Figure 5.—Craig Harbour settlement.

foreshaft (Plate IV, 18) ;[8] a fragment from the end of a wooden bow and two nock ends from a toy wooden bow; part of the bone shaft of a snow-sounder or breathing-hole stick; ivory handle (for a bow-drill?) broken at both ends (Plate IV, 2) ; ivory meat pin; bone handle of a woman's knife (Plate IV, 19) ; a toy soapstone lamp; and some indeterminate fragments of wood, bone and antler.

Igloo E: slate blade for a woman's knife (Plate IV, 8) ; bone handle of a woman's knife (Plate IV, 6) ; bone skin-scraper with slate blade (Plate IV, 14) ; wooden handle, possibly for a bone awl; unfinished bone harpoon-head with single spur, closed socket, slot for blade not cut, Mathiassen's type AIIcl (Plate III, 8) ; bone socket-piece for a harpoon foreshaft (Plate III, 2) ; bone head of a large lance (Plate IV, 1) ; bone knife with curved hoop-iron end-blade; bone knife with slot for an iron side-blade; bone needle for stringing fish, refashioned, apparently, from a broken harpoon-head (Plate IV, 7) ; part of the bone shaft of a snow-sounder or breathing-hole stick; piece of the bone blade of a snow-shovel; two tanged bone arrowheads, single-barbed

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[8] Cf. *ibid.*, Plate III, 9.

(Plate III, 7); part of a baleen bow; part of a baleen dish; an unfinished *aiyagaq* (ring and pin), of seal shoulder; a bear's tooth drilled for suspension (Plate III, 5); a small bone boot-creaser (Plate III, 6); a broken ivory drill-shaft (Plate III, 10); a large bone marlin-spike (Plate IV, 16); a broken bone ice-pick; an antler pot-hook; a wooden rest for the ice-harpoon (Plate IV, 4); a small cylindrical wooden toggle; wooden sticks for trimming the lamp; two small broken wooden cups (Plate IV, 9); a wooden pin, of unknown use (Plate IV, 17); a wooden plug for a poke (Plate IV, 10); a broken stick with the bone stopper of a float inflator stuck in the end; the wooden bottom of a dish; and some indeterminate pieces of wood.

Igloo F: a snow-knife of whalebone (Plate IV, 13); two unfinished bone arrow-heads; part of an ivory-handled knife with side-blades of iron; small bone splicing-piece (Plate III, 12); unfinished whale-bone adze-head; unfinished bone knife-handle; bone rib of kayak (?), backed with baleen (Plate IV, 15); fragment of a slate knife-blade; end of a small wooden bow; part of a bone snow-sounder (Plate IV, 11); two fragments of a very deep limestone pot, undercut for a handle (Plate IV, 12); wooden shank of a gull-hook (Plate III, 11); two charred wooden lampsticks; a disc of wood with a peg through the centre, of unknown use (Plate IV, 5); and some indeterminate pieces of wood and bone.

Igloo J: part of the shaft of a bone snow-sounder or breathing-hole rod; a broken harness-toggle, of bone (like Plate I, 6); a broken ivory harpoon-head with two barbs on each side (Plate III, 4); a piece of a wooden bow; two wooden arrow-shaft fragments; and a chalcedony knife blade, chipped on the cutting edge, ground on the two sides and along the back, and notched on the back for a lashing (Plate III, 3).

Mr. Bentham could discern no age differences in the first group of igloos, A-F, situated on the raised beach one-eighth to one-quarter of a mile from the sea; nor do the specimens he recovered from them indicate any difference in time. The tangless ulo handles, the slate ulo blade, and the slate-bladed skin-scraper suggest an age when the Thule culture was in full flower. Against them must be arrayed the iron (non-meteoric) blades of the men's knives and the closed-socket harpoon-head, which indicate a later period, transitional to the modern. It seems to follow, therefore, that this group of igloos was abandoned early in the eighteenth century.

Of the other igloos at Craig Harbour, those nearer high-tide mark, Mr. Bentham excavated only one (J). This yielded one very significant specimen, the chalcedony knife-blade (Plate III, 3), chipped and ground in the manner characteristic of the mysterious Dorset culture of the eastern Arctic. It recalls the discovery at Craig Harbour, in 1922-3, of three Dorset-type harpoon-heads 3 feet beneath the moss.[9] One cannot assert that these harpoon-heads mark the presence in the harbour of a genuine Dorset-culture settlement contemporary, perhaps, with igloo J, for the only harpoon-head in this igloo (Plate III, 4), though broken above the line hole, probably had an open socket and belonged to a Thule type that was widely spread throughout the eastern Arctic (Mathiassen's type AIBI). Moreover, the other objects in igloo J, the harness-toggle and the bow and arrow fragments, are as yet unknown from any unmixed Dorset site, though common enough in both Thule and modern. All one can say is that igloo J, though nearer tide-level than the other houses excavated by Mr. Bentham, may conceivably date from a slightly earlier period. This would mean that Craig Harbour saw two periods of occupation, one in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the other a century or so earlier.

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[9] *Indian Notes*, vol. 1, no. 3, July, 1925, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

Such a conclusion seems to harmonize well enough with other material that has been collected in Craig Harbour. Thus from Inspector Joy and other sources, the National Museum of Canada has acquired the following specimens, all of which are known from the old Thule culture:

A bone harpoon-head with open socket (Mathiassen's AICI type that is found in Thule culture remains, but persisted right down to modern times among the Polar Eskimo); a broken bone knife-handle; two tubular sockets of ivory for harpoon foreshafts; a baleen snow-duster; two fragments of bone breathing-hole sticks; a tanged bone arrowhead, barbless; the slate blade of a skin scraper; the broken bone handle of a skin-scraper or small adze; a fragment of a soapstone lamp; two bone sled-shoes; a slab of whale-bone that had been used as a chopping-block; and some indeterminate pieces.

In the British Museum is still another collection that has been studied by Mathiassen, who writes: "That in these specimens we have typical Thule culture is apparent; nearly all the types are known from the Central Eskimo Thule finds, and many of the fundamental forms of the Thule culture are among them, whereas there is nothing to indicate a later period."

It is true that this British Museum collection contained a small iron blade set in an ulo handle, which Mathiassen thought might be meteoric iron. It should, however, be re-examined, now that Mr. Bentham has recovered so much non-meteoric iron from some of the houses.

CONCLUSION

The Igloo Point remains seem to have been the latest, dating from the end of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth century. The other sites were probably occupied at the beginning of the eighteenth century or the end of the seventeenth, when iron was coming into general use. Craig Harbour may also have been inhabited a century or so earlier, while the old Thule culture was still flourishing but undergoing admixture in some places with the Dorset.

The inhabitants were Central Eskimo, closely related, probably, to the Eskimo in the north of Baffin Island, if they had not actually migrated from that region. There was a movement from Pond's Inlet, north Baffin Island, to Smith Sound between 1860 and 1870, but none of the sites excavated by Mr. Bentham seems recent enough to connect with that migration. On the other hand, none of them is old enough to throw light on the much earlier migrations, beginning perhaps about 900 A.D., that led to the Eskimo colonization of Greenland. Although these earliest migrants almost certainly traversed Ellesmere Island on their route, the majority may have worked their way north not along its eastern, but along its western shores, which as yet are practically unexplored.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATES I-IV

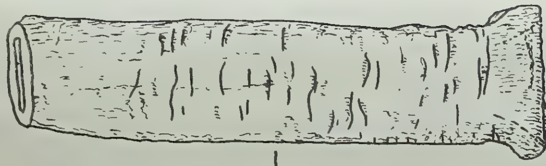
Specimens from south-east Ellesmere Island.

PLATE V

(*Top and middle*) Igloo F, Craig Harbour; (*bottom*) igloo at Fairman Point.

PLATE VI

(*Top*) Igloo on Smith Island; (*middle*) igloo on mainland opposite Stewart Island; (*bottom*) stone line at the head of Fram Fjord.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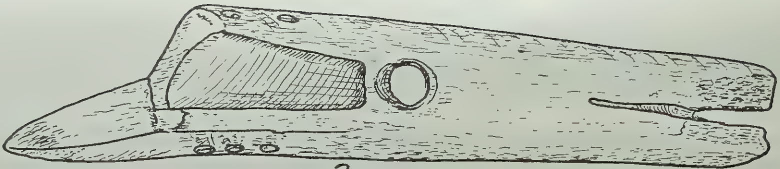
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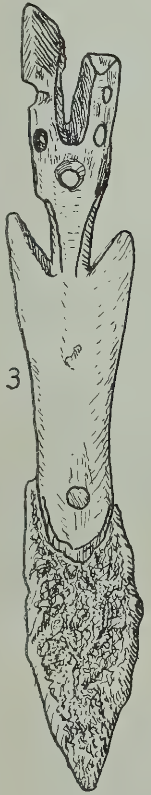
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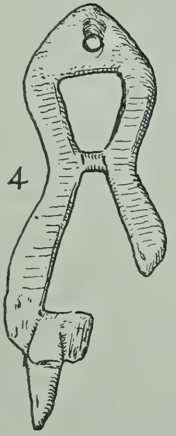
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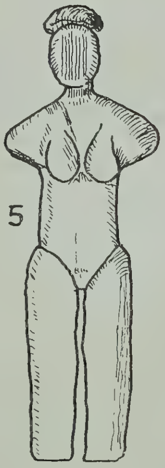
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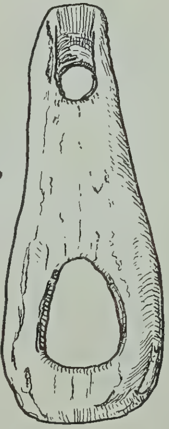
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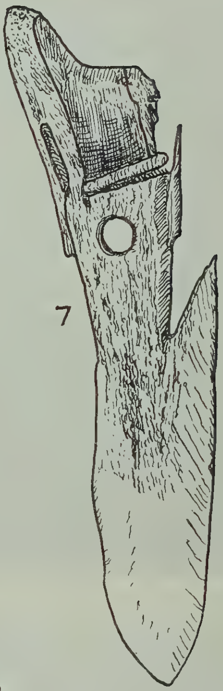
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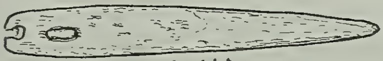
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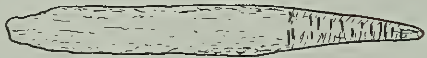
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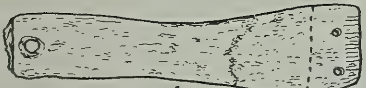
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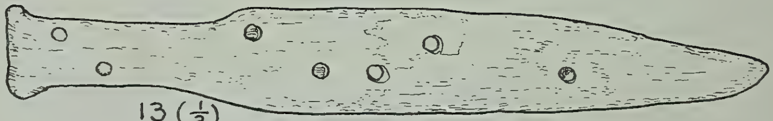
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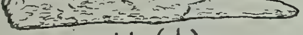
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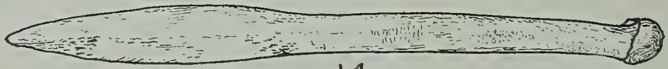
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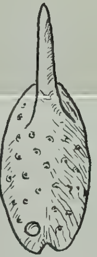
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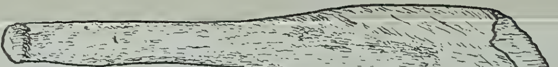
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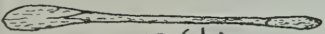
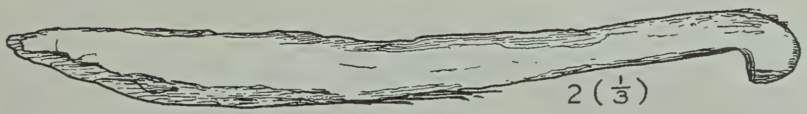
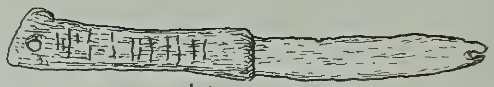

12 ($\frac{1}{3}$)

PLATE II

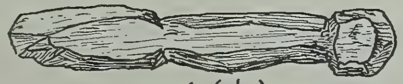
1($\frac{1}{3}$)



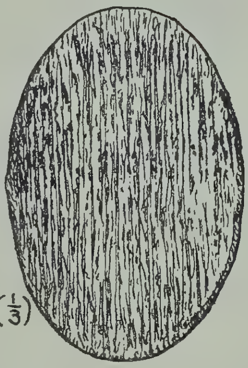
2($\frac{1}{3}$)



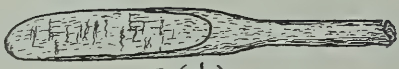
3($\frac{1}{3}$)



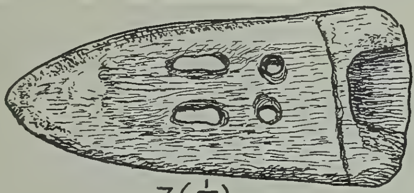
4($\frac{1}{3}$)



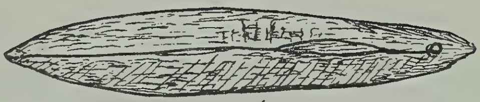
5($\frac{1}{3}$)



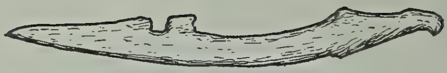
6($\frac{1}{3}$)



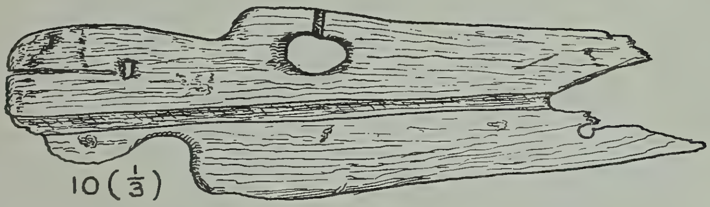
7($\frac{1}{2}$)



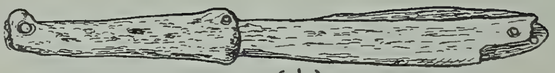
8($\frac{1}{2}$)



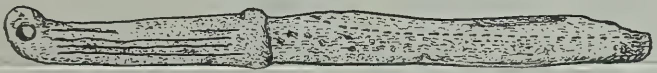
9($\frac{1}{2}$)



10($\frac{1}{3}$)



11($\frac{1}{3}$)



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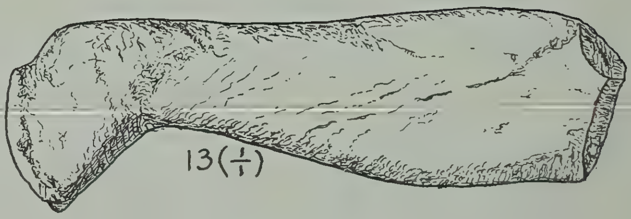

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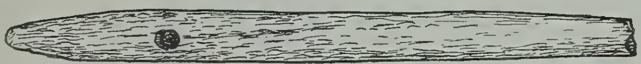

14($\frac{1}{3}$

PLATE III
(all natural size)

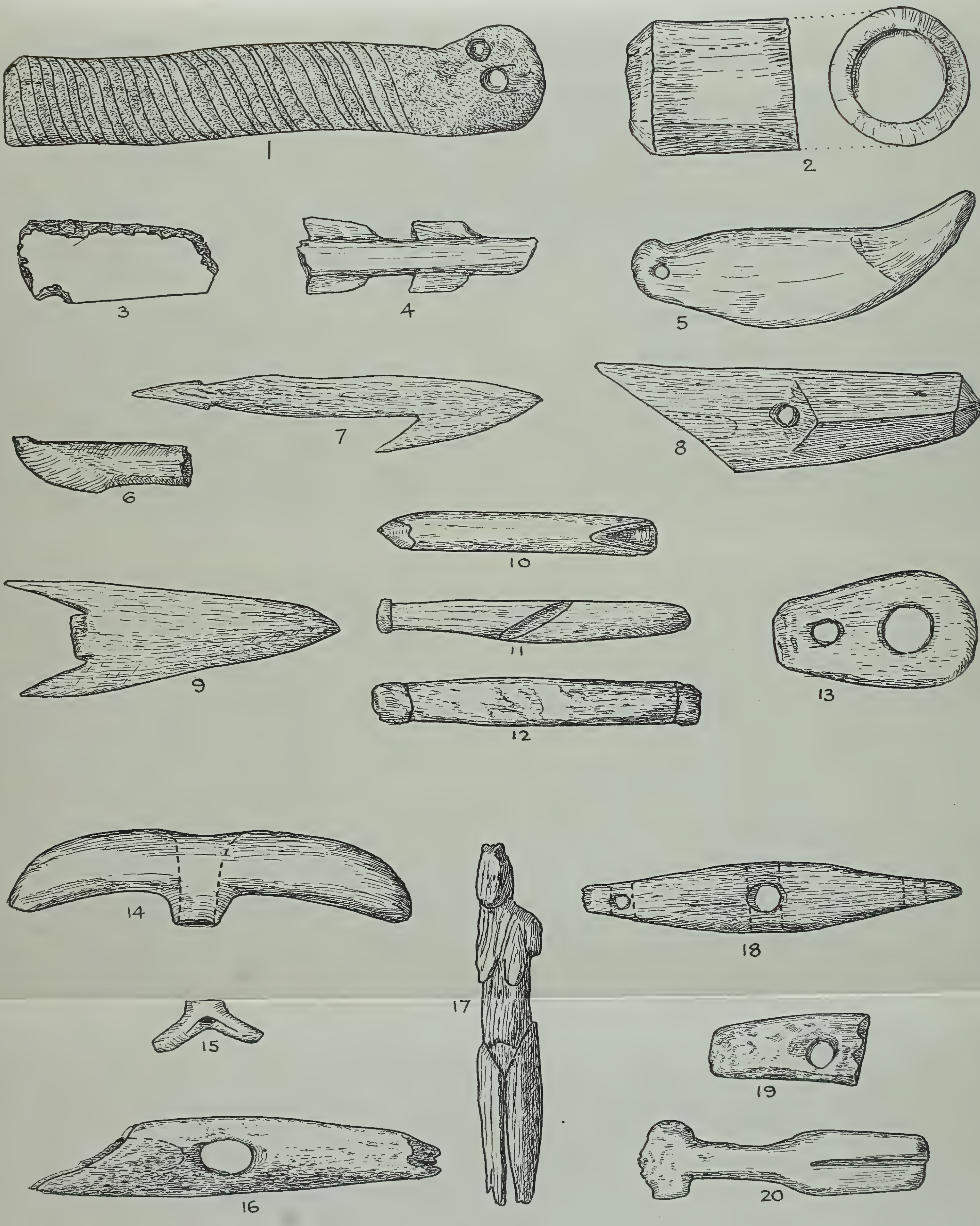

PLATE IV
(all 1/3)

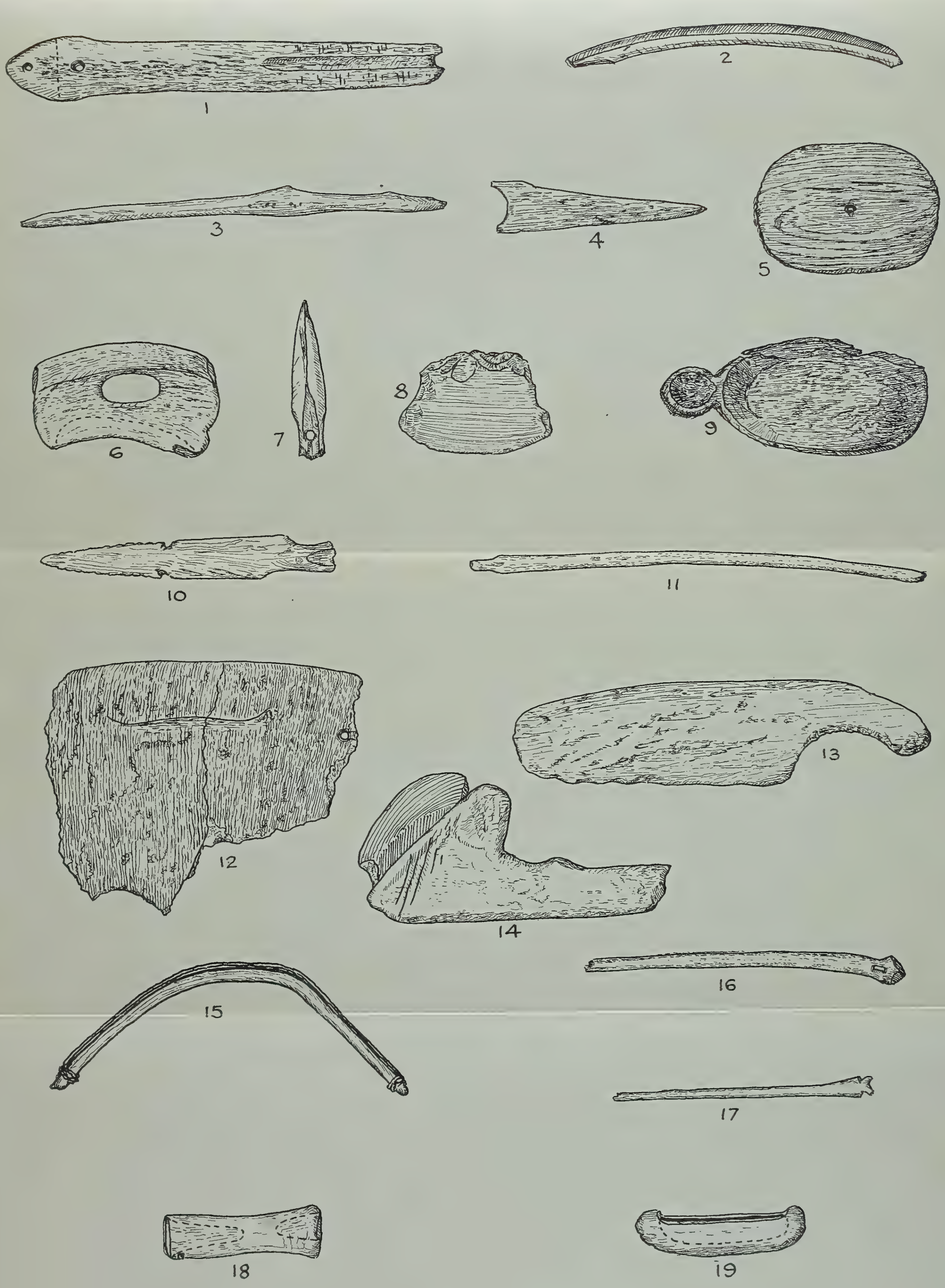

PLATE V

PLATE VI

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BENTHAM, Robert and JENNESS, Diamond
AUTHOR

Eskimo remains in S.E. Ellesmere
TITLE
Island.

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3/11/82	R. Allison	NOV 12 '82
	D. Janko	DEC 2 [illegible]
	D. Janko	APR 8 '87

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